



# **Step Therapy Edit Criteria Proposal**

Drug/Drug Class:	Proton Pump Inhibitor Step	Therapy Edit		
Prepared for: Prepared by:	Missouri Medicaid			
New Criteri	Revision of Existing Criteria			
xecutive Su	ımmary			
Purpose:	Reduce the average cost per pres Inhibitors by implementing a prefe (OTC) Prilosec <sup>®</sup> .	•	•	
Why was this Issue Selected:	During the twelve-month calendar period of June 2002 to May 2003, 182,659 claims were paid for PPI therapy at a cost of \$20,914,521. This dollar amount represents approximately 2.3% of the total prescription drug benefit spend over that same calendar period. Potential cost savings using OTC Prilosec® as the reference product is \$8.4 million per year.			
Program- specific information:	<ul> <li>Drug</li> <li>OTC Prilosec<sup>®</sup></li> <li>Omeprazole (PRILOSEC<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>Esomeprazole (NEXIUM<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>Pantoprazole (PROTONIX<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>Rabeprazole (ACIPHEX<sup>®</sup>)</li> <li>Lansoprazole (PREVACID<sup>®</sup>)</li> </ul>	Claims 34,546 35,988 32,521 9,993 69,611	<b>AWP \$0.77</b> \$4.13 \$4.57 \$3.83 \$4.46 \$4.77	
Setting & Population:	All patients prescribed Proton Pump Inhibitors other than the reference drug(s).			
Type of Criteria:	☐ Increased risk of ADE	⊠ Non-Prefer	⊠ Non-Preferred Agent	
	⊠ Appropriate Indications			
Data Sources:	☐ Only administrative databases	⊠ Databases supplied	+ Prescriber-	

### **Approval Criteria**

### Reference Drug Product: OTC Prilosec® (Omeprazole)

- Patient currently approved for a non-reference PPI product that demonstrates therapy compliance,
- Trial and failure on Ranitidine Tablets (or approved H2 antagonist),
- Patient has documented adverse drug event to the reference PPI product,
- Patient has documented therapeutic failure to the reference PPI product,
- Patient currently prescribed a non-reference PPI product with history of an adequate trial period with reference PPI product

Approval Diagnoses							
Condition	Submitted ICD-9 Diagnoses	Inferred Drugs	Date Range	Client Approval (Initials)			
Barrett's Esophagus	530.2		720 days				
Drug-Induced Ulcer	531.40		720 days				
Zollinger Ellison Syndrome	251.5		720 days				
Mastocytosis	202.6 – 202.68		720 days				
Erosive Esophagus	530.1 – 531.10		720 days				
Endocrine Neoplasm	227 237		720 days				
Peptic Ulcer Disease	533.0 - 533.9		720 days				
GERD	530.81 530.10 – 530.19		720 days				
Hiatal Hernia	551.3 552.3 – 553.3		720 days				
Upper GI Bleed	578.0 – 578.9		720 days				
Pancreatic Insuffciency	579.4	Pancreatic Enzymes	720 days				
Cystic Fibrosis/Pancreatic Insufficiency w/ Steatorrhea	277.00 - 277.03 577.8 579.4		720 days				

#### Additional Approval Criteria information:

- Positive H-Pylori
  - o Requires concurrent PUD diagnosis
  - No required H2 antagonist or reference PPI trial (entire class available or Prevpac)

- GERD Nursing home patients are approved for reference PPI without mandatory trial/failure on H2 antagonist.
- Hiatal Hernia requires concurrent GERD diagnosis
- Pancreatic Insuffciency requires pancreatic enzyme therapy within the last 45 days
- Cystic Fibrosis DX = pancreatic insufficiency with or without steatorrhea
   Pancreatic enzyme therapy within the last 45 days
- Chemotherapy Induced Gastropathy DX = CA (or inferred CA) with gastritis (gastropathy)
- Pregnancy Reference PPI trial not mandatory (entire PPI class available)

## **Denial Criteria**

- Lack of evidence of therapeutic trial or failure period on Ranitidine Tablets (or approved H2 antagonist),
- Lack of evidence of therapeutic trial or failure period of reference PPI product,
- Lack of compliance to non-reference PPI therapy,
- Documented ADE to reference PPI product.

Required Documentation			
Appropriate Diagnosis MedWatch form:	X	Progress notes:	
Disposition of Edit			

Denial: Exception 681 "Step Therapy"

### References

- 1. Facts and Comparisons, p.1135-38C. 2003.
- 2. USPDI, Micromedex, 2003.
- 3. "Evidenced Based Medicine Analysis: Proton Pump Inhibitors", UMKC-DIC, May 2003.
- 4. "Over-The-Counter Omeprazole (Prilosec OTC)", The Medical Letter, Vol. 45 (Issue 1162), August 4, 2003.